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SUNDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1907.

Politics Without a Boss.

Gov. Hughes, of New York, made a
new and striking revelation of personal
quality in his Republican Club speech of
Friday night. Declaring his independence
of all merely partisan politics, he set
up an ideal of detached and disinter-
ested public service that must have
amazed the politicians who heard him.
"I do not aim to be a party boss," he
told them; "I want simply to be governor
during my term." It was of great im-
portance, in the mind of this remarkable
executive, that the discharge of his duties
should not be embarrassed by attempts
at political management. To run a po-
litical machine from an executive cham-
ber would be "fraught with danger to the
interests of the people of the State." His
desire was to have party organization
"represent the untrammeled wish of the
members of the party, without any inter-
ference on the part of the executive." His
conception of the duties of his office
forbade his using its influence or exer-
cising its power "except for the purpose
of performing its constitutional func-
tions." Sound and excellent maxims,
that ought to be pondered in every
executive office in the land!

Applying these maxims to the particular
instance in which his advice and support
had been sought—the Hearst-Parker
fusion-Gov. Hughes easily determined
that he could not take part in party con-
tests without diminishing the prestige
and usefulness of his office, nor could he
do so without assuming control of party
management, becoming involved in po-
litical intrigue and accepting responsi-
bility for partisan success or failure. All
this is foreign to the high ideal of pub-
lic duty that Gov. Hughes modestly
cherishes. Conduct of the public busi-
ness without reference to partisan ad-
vantage may seem a counsel of perfection,
as the governor admits, but the welfare
of the State demands the main-
tenance of this standard, and Mr. Hughes
purposes to adhere to it. As he does not
aim at political control, neither does he
intend to conduct a campaign for po-
litical preferment. No one will misap-
prehend the purport of these few words:

"I do not seek any public office. I have not
sought, nor shall I seek, directly or indirectly,
to influence the selection or the vote of any delegate
to any convention, and with reference to the action
of any delegate to any convention there will be no
suggestion or thought of influence, protest, or re-
sistance in the executive chamber."

Hopelessly old-fashioned, ridiculously
out of date, with little inaction seen, in
these days of carefully promoted Presi-
dential booms, of artificially stimulated
campaigns, of chosen success?

We shall see. How many of the country
think of politics without a boss, and of a
Presidential possibility who won't hunt
for delegates.

The District Estimates.

Of the \$12,000,000 which is asked of Congress
for the District, \$4,000,000 is assigned to
the schools, \$1,000,000 to charities, \$1,000,000 to the police department, \$1,000,000 to
the fire department, and about \$1,500,000 to
projects which may be designated as
permanent improvements outside of cur-
rent expenditures. This leaves about
\$4,500,000 for all the other departments
of the District.
If Congress will regard the extraordi-
nary items as belonging to a class sep-
arate and distinct from the requirements
made annually necessary by the growth
of the District, there will be no trouble
in meeting all the expenditures from the
revenues. Such a consummation, though
devoid of the President's signature, is
apt to show a serious curtailing along
the very lines where the pruning knife
ought not to be used. For instance, the
estimate for 100 additional policemen is
none too large, while provision for fur-
ther protection from fire in localities
which are now meagerly equipped or
which are absolutely lacking in safe-
guards ought to be made without ques-
tion. The item of \$400,000 for improving
the condition of the streets is actually
too small to meet the pressing necessities
of the city. Pavements which were laid
fifteen, twenty, and even twenty-five
years ago, and which have been patched
and patched in makeshift fashion, ought
to be relaid. The District needs, also, an
extension of its system of suburban sew-
ers. Good sewerage is absolutely essen-
tial to health, and yet there are large
areas in the District quite populously in-
habited, where no sewers have been pro-
vided.

Some steps ought to be promptly taken,
also, with regard to a new conduit be-
tween the Great Falls and Washington,
and the estimate for a preliminary sur-

vey ought not only to be made imme-
diately available, but the work, when au-
thorized, should be vigorously pushed.
The improvement of the Anacostia flats
is another project which will require
much initial investigation and suggestion
before it can be actually undertaken, and
further delays must be avoided. The pro-
posed introduction of a high-pressure
water system into the heart of the busi-
ness section ought also to receive favor-
able consideration at the earliest possible
moment.

The District is developing in phenom-
enal fashion. Its needs are daily more
multifarious and exacting, and there is
on every hand a persistent appeal for
improvements. The Commissioners have
not, of course, heeded every request. To
have granted everything would have re-
sulted in a budget of fully \$20,000,000.
They have, however, evidently labored
with care in the preparation of the esti-
mates, and it is to be hoped that Con-
gress will deal with them in generous
fashion.

"It is rumored that there is a 'wild man'
in the Louisiana canebreaks," says the
Atlanta Constitution. Possibly Senator
Foraker started the story.

Hog-killing Time in Dixie.

Says the Charlotte Observer:
"And now it's hog-killing time."
That sentence does not sound over ele-
gant, perhaps, to the uninitiated and ig-
norant, but to those who know, it is an
editorial utterance not to be improved
upon: a veritable poem, inspiring and
grand.

In matters of this kind, the Observer's
presiding genius yields a magic pen. Those
not sure of their constituency would
have rambled off into a labyrinth of
words. They would have sought to at-
tune their praise to heroic measure; have
invoked the foreign aid of high-
sounding sentences and wonderful rhetori-
cal gyrations. Not so the wise old Ob-
server. It is sure of its ground. It knows
that everybody in its neighborhood knows
just what is meant when it sounds the
bugle—modestly, unpretentiously, and with
calm.

"And now it's hog-killing time," says
the Observer, and stops—and at once and
forthwith, without more ado, experienced
and knowing ones prick up their ears and
begin to see visions of bright and happy
days to come; such as big city folks may
read of, but seldom, seldom see. Why,
"hog-killing time" down that way means
that the woods are red and brown and
good to look upon; that scalybarks, chin-
quapins, and walnuts are ripe, and per-
simmons, too; that the morning air is
fresh and nipping cold; that crackling
leaves at hand and the sun is shining
and all of that. It conjures thoughts
of red-gravy ham—home made and
cured with red hickory ashes; of
breakfast bacon unacquainted with salt-
petter and embalming compounds concocted
of curious chemicals. And, then, the
whole lovely dream culminates in one
vision of surpassing grandeur in which
hog-jowl and turnip greens, backed,
flanked, and surrounded with fresh but-
termilk and cornpone, are most intimately
concerned!

"Hog-killing time" in Dixie! It is rather
rough on the ears, but it is one long
drawn-out delight to everybody and
everything else involved. It is even
thought by the natives that the porkers
themselves submit with some sort of
cheerfulness, because they realize, in a
vague and indefinite way, just how much
happiness they are about to bring among
people of their acquaintance.

"According to Justice David J. Brew-
er, the demagogue is more dangerous
than the graffer. The latter only steals
trash," says the Milwaukee Sentinel.
Does the Sentinel think that Pennsylv-
ania capitol raffle was all trash?

New Development in Federal Control.

In the report on rates and rate-making
presented to the National Association of
Railway Commissioners, at their recent
meeting here, it was pointed out that
such reductions as had been made in
railway charges, by public authority, had
been effected by State commissions, and
that no general reduction had been or-
dered by the Interstate Commerce Com-
mission. If this was intended as a criti-
cism of the Federal commission, it is
somewhat beside the mark, for the com-
mission has no authority to order a gen-
eral rate reduction except upon complaint
and hearing as to the reasonableness of
the rate. The view of the State commis-
sioners, however, reflects the exagger-
ated popular impression that the chief
function of government regulation of rail-
ways is to reduce rates. Yet, so far as
the Federal commission is concerned,
power to regulate rates by no means rep-
resents the whole power of control over
the railways. Hardly less important is
its authority to prescribe and supervise
the accounts of the roads, with a view to
securing uniformity, accuracy, and hon-
esty in railway reports.

Prof. Henry Adams, statistician of
the commission, pointed out the signifi-
cance of government supervision of rail-
way accounts in an interesting talk
the other evening to the local association of
government accountants. It amounts to
a great deal more than merely the stand-
ardization of accounting methods. It is
an entering wedge, in fact, to that ad-
ministrative supervision of the railroads
which Commissioner Prouty said, in his
paper before the American Bar Associa-
tion, would be the next step taken by
the commission. In its order promulgating
the rules for the keeping of railway ac-
counts, the commission holds the prin-
cipal accounting officer of each railroad
personally responsible for the correct
application of the rules. The effect
of this is to make the railroad ac-
countant practically a representative of
the government in the office of every
railway company. Under this arrange-
ment it will be difficult, if not impos-
sible, and, in any event, dangerous, to
conceal any improper item of revenue, or
expenditure. Rebating and all forms of
rate discrimination, it is expected, will
be extinct when evidence of it is
bound to appear in accounts kept un-
der the commission's rules. In short,
supervision of railway accounts will be
an effective check upon the use of funds
for any improper purpose, and when it is
carried still further, to supervision of
balance sheets, so that they will show
precisely what the assets and liabilities
of a railroad are, it is hoped to make
such an episode as the looting of the
Alton impracticable for the future.

The Hepburn act gave the commission
control over railway accounts for the
purpose of placing the public in a po-
sition to obtain the facts concerning rail-
way enterprises. It was hoped, as the
President said in his Indianapolis speech,
"to secure as complete publicity in the
affairs of railroads as now obtains with
regard to national banks." But the su-
pervision of railway accounts, as Prof.
Adams shows, is likely to have an in-
fluence over the management of com-
mon carriers that could hardly have been
attained otherwise short of actual govern-
ment operation. The advent of the Fed-
eral commission into this new field of

regulation is an indication, in Mr. Adams'
opinion, of the growing importance of the
administrative functions of the commis-
sion as compared with its judicial func-
tions. It undoubtedly marks a new epoch
in the development of Federal control
over rail transportation.

Mr. E. Benjamin Andrews thinks cer-
tain editors should be hanged, but he
must assume that very few editors want
to see him hanged—especially news edi-
tors.

"Dr. Pirkowski, of Berlin, says that
violent bacilli lurk in upcuring mus-
taches. Is not this giving too great a
handicap to the fellow with the smooth-
shaven upper lip?" asks the Boston Trav-
eler. Not at all; bacilli are matters of
no moment in emergencies such as the
query suggests.

Hon. John Temple Graves thinks he
sees signs of blood on the moon in Jaw-
jaw, and pleads with the leaders of
"refuge" to hold together, sit tight, and
all blow their horns in the same key.
We fear, however, that even the ad-
mitted melody of the colonel's lute may
be of no avail in the crisis.

Mr. Roosevelt jumped into Bear Lake,
with the thermometer at forty, and
swam 40 yards. Doubtless he was de-
serving of showing those admirals that
he isn't afraid to take his own medi-
cine, and then some!

Nevertheless, the District of Columbia
will cast as many votes for Mr. Fair-
banks as for anybody else, in spite of
the cocktails.

We don't mind handing the under dog
in a fight a good, straight kick occa-
sionally; hence we call Dr. Long's at-
tention to the fact that the President
used to wear side-whiskers.

"If Franklin Pierce Adams were to
come to Houston, he would immediately
ask for a white robe, a crown, and a harp,
and would commence to sing 'Hallelujah'
to the Lord," says the Houston Post.
In other words, Mr. Adams would at once
commit suicide!

We have imagined the stuff to eat they
sell in the hotels and restaurants along
the route of the Panama Canal might be
a pretty bad, but we never suspected it was
so bad that they printed the bills of fare
in French almost exclusively.

"Will the Julep pass?" asks the Beau-
mont Enterprise. Sometimes, if the aver-
age man nearest to it happens to have
his back turned, is asleep, or can't reach
it.

Still, if we were left to the officers most
vitaly concerned to decide the efficacy of
fifteen-mile horseback rides, doubtless all
of them would try to straddle the ques-
tion.

Evidently the average canebreaker bear
would rather be considered a live molly-
coddle than a dead hero.

Since Mr. Cleveland is getting better,
in spite of the disagreements of his
three doctors, he may conclude that it
is all due to the luck supposed to dwell
in odd numbers.

Count Whitshinane says he loves
Miss Gladys Vanderbilt "for herself
alone." But he doesn't deny that he
needs the money.

The rate per carriage at funerals in
Macon, Ga., hereafter will be in-
creased from \$4 to \$5. On account of the
increased cost of dying, we suppose.

A Mr. Robb runs the Chattanooga gas
works, and the newspapers of the city
intimate that he lives right down to his
name.

The crown prince of Germany is study-
ing how to be a king. The best the
average American can do is to sit up
late at night studying how to catch
them.

"Baseball is demoralizing," says a Wis-
consin contemporary. Well, we can
truthfully say that Washington's lady-
like team never demoralized anybody to
hurt.

A Chicago woman has inherited a
large fortune from a Mexican gentleman
who never saw her in his life. This
ought to teach the average Chicago
beauty the advantages of keeping out
of sight; but doubtless it won't.

"Put yourself in Swarthmore College's
place. Wouldn't you give up athletics for
\$2,000,000?" asks the New York Mail. Sure,
we would; we'd do it for \$259,696.

An explorer says "trial marriages" are
very successful among the Eskimos. All
right; let all people who believe in that
sort of thing go join the Eskimos.

A certain Tennessee girl who eloped
with her sweetheart on a handcar doubt-
less is thoroughly convinced that the
course of true love sometimes, at least,
runs far from smooth.

"American husbands are spoiled," says
a French magazine writer. Not always;
some of them are too "fresh" for any-
thing!

Well, Prof. Haupt, if Solomon didn't
write those songs, who did? Charles K.
Harris?

Decline of Party Spirit.

From the Wall Street Journal.
Observers of politics must have noticed
that the party spirit has no longer such
strength of hold upon the people as was
the case only a few years ago. Not only
are fusions of different parties made
more freely in favor of desirable candi-
dates, but public officials grow more and
more bold in declaring the pre-eminence
of the public good and the general wel-
fare over partisan considerations. Taking
the country over, in spite of exceptions,
the leading offices of the land are filled
with as competent, as capable, and as
conscientious a set of men as one might
find in many years of survey of times
gone by. Times like these have a way
of calling into power the people who can
do things and do them as the great
mass of the people want them done.

THE VILLAGE BLACKSMITH.

Under a spreading chestnut tree
The village smithy stands.
The smith, a mighty man it is,
Now prepared to meet demands
For prompt repairs to auto cranks,
Magnets, sparkers, chains, hobs, tanks;
New parts for every kind of machine,
Full stock of oil, graphite, caride, gasoline—
• • • And the muscles of his brawny arms
Are strong as iron bands.
His face is like the tan;
His brow is wet with honest sweat,
He earns what he can,
• • • Unflinching, riveting, brazing, repairing
Of radiator, clutch, cylinder, bearing;
Turns tubes for auto cranks, patches, tires,
Batteries coil, spark-plugs, coils, wires—
• • • And looks the whole world in the face,
For he knows not any man.
Tolling—ringing—sawing.
Onward through life he goes;
Each morning sees some task begun,
Each evening sees it done.
• • • Tires recovered, retined, retreading; sectional
and tube patching; aluminum brazing; repairs to ra-
diators, mud-guards, sprocket-cases, overhauling and
adjusting of valves, and all other work in connection
with the automobile, third hand to right, be-
hind schoolhouse; prices reasonable; all work guar-
anteed; patronage of automobilists resp. invited—
• • • Something interesting, something done,
Has earned a night's repose.
—Life.

A SUNDAY TALK.

"And above all things have fervent charity among
yourselves; for charity shall cover a multitude
of sins."
"Use hospitality one to another without grudging."
"As every man hath received the gift, even so min-
ister the same one another, as good stewards of
the manifold grace of God."—1 Peter, II, 8, 9, 10.

It is of much more than passing signifi-
cance that Peter who was in a peculiar
sense chosen as the chief exponent of the
gospel of Jesus Christ, should in his first
general epistle, addressed to the stran-
gers scattered throughout Pontus, Gala-
tia, Cappadocia, Asia, and Bithynia, dwell
with all his strength on the need of toler-
ance, charity, and loving-kindness. Here
are no threats of the wrath to come, no
reminders of the punishment wrongdoers
may expect; only an earnest and fervent
exhortation toward the brotherhood of
man.

The doctrine that is contained in the
verses of St. Peter quoted above is not to
be considered simply as religious doc-
trine. It is above all else a common-sense
doctrine. No man of sense is going to
let his egotism run away with him to the
extent of attributing any good thing
which he is able to accomplish, to his
own powers. Always the big men of the
world have been willing to admit that but
for some power higher and beyond them-
selves the work they did in the world
would have gone for naught. This is a
truth that the honest man, trying to live
a sane, clean, honest life will ever be
willing to face; that of himself he is less
than nothing. If one realizes this in all
its fullness he will be wise to see the jus-
tice of what St. Peter wrote, that:

"As every man hath received the gift, even so min-
ister the same one another, as good stewards of
the manifold grace of God."

That, in brief, is the law of loving-kind-
ness, the law which makes eternally true
the dictum that of all the graces, "the
greatest of these is charity." In this
epistle St. Peter is only re-echoing what
Jesus Christ said when he gave a new
commandment to his disciples, the com-
mand to "love one another," for in that
commandment lives all the law and the
gospel.

"Charity among yourselves," indeed, as
St. Peter wrote it covers a multitude
of sins. To read this lesson aright is to
learn that one cannot be unjust to others
without being unjust to oneself. Unkind-
ness to a fellow-man is unkindness to
one's own better nature which is always
struggling to express itself. To "use hos-
pitality one to another without grudging"
is to open one's mind, one's heart, one's
soul to one's fellow-man, and it precludes
all idea of sin and unkindness.

It will help us all mightily if we can but
remember with St. Peter that we are but
"stewards of the manifold grace of God."
It is there for us to use; to
strengthen us in times of trouble or afflic-
tion, and meant for us so to use that we
may have it on to others who, as yet, in
darkness, need the light which our recog-
nition of the truth may shed.

"In faith and hope the world will disengage,
But all mankind's concern is charity;
All must be false that the one great end;
And all of God, that bless mankind or mend."

PEOPLE ENTITLED TO KNOW

What Real Relations of This Coun-
try with Japan Are.

From the New York Evening Post.
We do not believe the people of this
country want to go to war with Japan.
In our opinion, such a war would be a
deplorable disaster to this country,
whether we defeated Japan or Japan de-
feated us.

We have long since reached the con-
viction that the best, if not the only, way
to avoid war with Japan was to have
the people of this country fully informed
of everything affecting our relations to
Japan. If the American people fully
share and participate in all of the mat-
ters that pertain to the preliminaries
of a world-wide calamity, we think
war will be avoided.

On the other hand, if a condition is
created without the knowledge or partici-
pation of the people, which condition
requires war for its solution, then
the people will have no volition in the
matter. They will have to go to war
whether they want to or not.

It was not the American people who
conceived and authorized the insane
policy of sending their navy into the
Pacific Ocean. The Executive has no
power to declare war. Congress alone
can do that. But the Executive has
tiresomely compelled to create a state of
things wherein Congress has no choice
but to declare war.

It is for the American people to say
whether they will support the policy. But they
must speak before it is too late!

War Indefensible.

From the New York Evening Post.
In the very fact that representatives
of all the civilized nations have for four
months been debating the means of pre-
serving the peace of the world, we have
a fresh guarantee of the peace. War is
one of those evils which cannot bear
public discussion. Brutal natures may
secretly exult in it; ambitious men may,
in their hearts, hope to gratify their
lust for power by means of it; but no
man of sense can see in a gathering of
enlightened men and speak of war in any
thing except a deprecating tone. Even
when alleged to be necessary, war has
to be grouped with the unavoidable
calamities of the human race.

Improving Army Cooks.

From the San Francisco Chronicle.
Soldiers are being taught to cook. There
is wisdom in imparting education of this
kind to enlisted men, for if the states-
men of the principal causes of the dissat-
isfaction with army life which is the pro-
liferation of desertions is the bad cooking and lack
of variety in the food provided by Uncle Sam.
The government is a liberal provider, and
the soldier has no complaint on the score
of quality, but the monotony of the fare
is unendurable, and if it can be varied by
skillful cooks the army will be a great
gainer.

The Right to Kick.

From the New York Mail.
When the hard times come, if they do,
prices will drop and everybody will con-
tinue to beef. A man would rather be
deprived of his daily tobacco than his
right to kick at conditions.

Loss to Labor.

From the Boston Transcript.
The retirement of John Mitchell will be
a loss to both labor and capital. He is
more distinguished for a square deal and
a level head than any other labor leader
in this country.

No Courtesy in the Chase.

From the Cleveland Plaindealer.
Wild game doesn't courtesy to great
rivers. King Edward went hunting in
the Scotch highlands and didn't get a
single deer.

Precedent Upset.

From the Springfield Union.
How rudely is precedent upset by the
Washington centennial who has never
used tobacco or intoxicating liquors.

MEN AND THINGS.

John Harvard's Anniversary.

In November comes the 300th anni-
versary of the birth of John Harvard, and
plans are well under way, for a fitting
celebration of the occasion, although at
Harvard University it has been decided
that the demonstration shall be simple.
A committee made up of the officers of
the Harvard Memorial Society, the offi-
cers of the four undergraduate classes,
and a few other undergraduates, was
made up last spring to formulate plans
for the celebration. It has been decided
that the feature of the celebration shall be
a torchlight procession of all the stu-
dents in the university, from the col-
lege yard to Soldiers' Field, with a ban-
quet and informal speaking in the stadium.
It is hoped that some speaker of na-
tional reputation may be secured to make
an address, either at the stadium or San-
der's Theater, as it is felt that some se-
rious notice should be taken of the anni-
versary. Plans for a program on a large
scale, which was the first intention of
the committee, were given up.

Celebration at Humboldt.

Humboldt, Kans., one of the historic
towns in the Allen gas belt, has just
celebrated its 100th birthday. It is one
Kansan town with a history. It was
sacked and burned at two different times
during the civil war, was rebuilt, and
was on the high road to prosperity when
the drought, a plague of grasshoppers,
and the financial panic of the early '70's
gave it a jolt from which it found it hard
to recover. About the same time it lost
the United States land offices, which had
helped business a great deal. Humboldt
had, however, the right spirit. It hustled
around itself from complete ruin by
issuing railroad bonds. The tracks were
laid, and a train ran over them. The
bonds were then sold; but soon after
the railroad pulled up its tracks, and
left Humboldt to itself, and it had to
redeem the bonds. The case was fought
in the courts, but Humboldt lost and paid
the fiddler. Since that time it has dis-
pensated with the wildcat methods of the
early days, and its growth and enterpris-
to-day are based on substantial things.

Marconi's First Wireless.

Together with the news that Marconi
has successfully established wireless com-
munication between this continent and
Great Britain one thinks of the early
experiments of this inventor. His first
wireless message was sent from a kite
of the Eddy party. Marconi is a re-
markable man, fifty-seven years old, who
neither smokes nor drinks. He has sent
kites into the air a distance of five miles.
One of these showed a pulling, or lifting,
power of nearly 300 pounds. Such a kite,
nine feet high, would lift a man into the
air. Eddy, on an evening of the celebra-
tion to Admiral Dewey, sent a kite of
various colors sailing high above the
Brooklyn Bridge, the kite, of course,
being invisible. It was from such a kite
that Marconi made his first experiments
and demonstrated the feasibility of trans-
mitting telegraphic messages through the
air.

The Lamb's Club.

The little village of Charleston, N. H.,
one of the prettiest in the long row that
ornament the east bank of the Connecti-
cut River, has a new club, the Lamb's
Club. It is the work of Charles H. Hoyt,
the playwright, author of "A Texas Steer,"
"A Trip to China," and other frolicsome farces
which were exceedingly profitable to him. Hoyt
made more money out of his little mu-
sical comedies than Shakespeare did out
of all his plays. When he became rich
Hoyt went to Charleston, bought the old
homestead in which he was born, had it
remodeled and lived there every summer,
accompanied by congenial companions.
Before he died he willed the place to the
Lamb's Club of New York, and it is now
maintained as a summer annex to the
club. There during the summer season
may be seen many of the stars and mat-
inee idols, not acting, just natural.

Cigars in India.

Few things are cheaper in India than
cigars. A firm in Madras advertises
three of its best cigars at 1-1/2 cents,
1-3/4 cents, and 2-1/2 cents respectively.
These cigars would sell in the United
States for 10 or 15 cents each, or two
for a quarter. The men who grow to-
bacco, that is, the laborers in the field—
get 10 to 12 cents a day for wages, and
the men who make the cigars get from
12 to 20 cents a day, both classes board-
ing and lodging themselves. Nice look-
ing stogies are manufactured in Madras
and sent wholesale at 5 cents a thou-
sand. Cigarettes made in India sell for
proportionately low prices. With such
prices, the outlook for the United States,
or any other foreign country, to capture
the cigar and cigarette trade of India
is discouraging. There is another ob-
stacle in the way of imported cigars
in India. It is a moth, or fly, that finds
its way into a box of cigars or tobacco
and lays an egg that soon develops into
a destructive worm, which bores through
the cigars, and in a few days the box is
ruined. There is hardly
anything that will protect cigars against
this pest, except wrapping them in tin-
foil. For this reason the dealers in
India do not like to import the better
grade of cigar.

A Model of Thrift.

A model of thrift is Octave Girard,
of Ware, Mass., who has \$10,000 which
he has saved in twenty-seven years
out of \$1 earned daily. Besides ac-
cumulating this little fortune, Mr.
Girard has reared thirteen children,
and now, at the age of seventy-two, he
is going to settle down and enjoy him-
self. To his wife rather than to him-
self, Mr. Girard attributes his success.
When his children were young, she
washed, carded and spun wool for their
clothing. After finding himself a fail-
ure as a cobbler in his early days, Mr.
Girard shopped on a whaler and spent
five years at sea. Then he went to
Canada and the sweetheart of his boy-
hood. Settling at Ware, he became a
coachman, and for twenty-seven
years he worked for the same family.
He never made a dollar a day. When
his children grew up and began to
earn a little money his savings in-
creased. Once he made \$1,000 in a
real estate deal, but practically all of
his little fortune represents small but
steady savings. He has never learned
to read or write.